

FOUR SUNDAYS OLD

Exposition Turns Into Another Week of Its Successful Career.

MANAGERS' COURSE AGAIN ENDORSED

Sunday Opening Proved to Have Been a Move of Wisdom.

LOCAL PREDILECTION FOR EVENING

Omaha People Seem to Prefer the Beauties Shown by Electricity.

BIUSY PROGRAM FOR CURRENT WEEK

Days Set Apart for the Expected Entertainment of Visitors Promise More Than Ordinary Interest for Everybody.

Yesterday the exposition opened its gates for the fourth time on Sunday. If it was noted, the wisdom of the management again received strong endorsement, for the grounds were again peopled with a decorous throng.

The last two days have thoroughly emphasized the fact that as far as the purely local attendance is concerned the exposition is becoming an evening show. Unless some exceptional feature inspires more than ordinary interest, comparatively few Omaha people come out before late in the afternoon and a large proportion of them wait until after 6 o'clock before they begin the trip to the grounds.

Manager Kimball of the Musical department of the exposition announces that the Fourth Regiment band of Sioux City will perform at the exposition grounds at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The band is under the leadership of M. E. Reed, who gives this as the program for today:

- MARCH-AMERICAN REPUBLIC... Thele...
MARCH-STAR AND STRIPES FOREVER... Sousa...
MARCH-SONG OF HEARTS AND FLOWERS... Meyer...

Notes of the Exposition. The official statement shows that there were 4,878 paid admissions Saturday. A blackboard has been placed at the right of the entrance to the Service building on the grounds for the purpose of each day of the month will be posted.

Complaint of Concessionaires. This fact is thoroughly appreciated by the concessionists who profit by the big evening crowds. As a result there is a general protest against the closing of the gates at 11 o'clock and in excluding all visitors from the grounds half an hour later.

DELAY IN GETTING ASHORE. Disembarkment of Troops Accomplished with Great Difficulty in Some Localities.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, June 27, a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Vixen and Gloucester, carrying 300 Cubans, attempted a landing at Sigua, six miles east of Biaguiri yesterday and the first boat was swamped by the surf, the men swimming ashore. Recognizing the impossibility of a safe landing, the steamers withdrew a few miles eastward and accomplished the undertaking. Several hundred Spaniards retreated after a short fight and endeavored to surround the first boat's crew. The main body came to their rescue in the nick of time. The Spaniards withdrew.

DISCREDIT MANILA VICTORY. Spaniards at Iloilo, in the Philippines, Think the Americans Are Extorted.

HONG KONG, June 26.—The British steamer Stungking, from Iloilo, June 22, reports that quiet prevailed there, but the rebels were known to be in the vicinity. Two thousand Spanish and native troops held the place and are erecting earthworks, but they are without artillery. The Spanish residents discredit the report of the capture of Cavite, and declare the Americans are extorted by this. The governor of Iloilo, it is said, has forbidden foreigners to mention any news regarding the war.

CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM. Sunday Afternoon Sees Another Goodly Audience to Hear Program.

Yesterday the exposition opened its gates for the fourth time on Sunday. If it was noted, the wisdom of the management again received strong endorsement, for the grounds were again peopled with a decorous throng.

ROUGH RIDERS ARE NERVOUS

They Prove Their Mettle in the First Battle in Cuba.

ROOSEVELT SHOWS HIS FEARLESSNESS

In the Face of a Fearful and Death-Dealing Fire They Charge the Enemy and Rout Them Completely.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—(Juraguá, Cuba, June 26, per Associated Press dispatch.)—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troops of the First and Tenth cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasima. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambush as was ever formed in the field of war was prepared and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it.

For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides and then Colonel Wood at the right and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle which sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago. It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded, or are reported missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish loss, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life.

A complete list of the wounded, killed and missing on the American side, revised to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows: Killed. SERGEANT MARCUS D. RUSSELL, troop G, First volunteer cavalry. RUSSELL, troop G, First volunteer cavalry. PRIVATE HARRY HEFFNER, troop G, First volunteer cavalry. PRIVATE MILDEN W. DANSEN, troop L, First volunteer cavalry. PRIVATE W. T. IRVIN, troop F, First volunteer cavalry. PRIVATE SIENOC, troop K, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE B. WORK, troop B, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE KRUPP, troop B, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE STARK, troop A, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE STAR, troop K, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE KELBE, troop K, First regular cavalry. PRIVATE BARLIN, troop K, First regular cavalry. CORPORAL WHITE, troop E, Tenth regular cavalry. CAPTAIN ALLY K. CAPRON, First volunteer cavalry. SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH, jr., troop L, First volunteer cavalry. SERGEANT DOHERTY, troop A, First volunteer cavalry.

Wounded. Major James Bell, First cavalry, shot in the leg. Captain Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, shot in the stomach; serious. Lieutenant Bryan, First cavalry. Private Frank Booth, troop F, First volunteer cavalry. Private George Brixton, troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private S. F. Ishler, troop C, First volunteer cavalry. Private Joseph Dole, troop B, First volunteer cavalry. Private John R. Keene, troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Private M. L. Newcombe, troop B, First volunteer cavalry. Private Martin Prell, troop G, First cavalry. Private Samuel Redd, troop G, First cavalry. Private Arthur Wheeler, troop B, First cavalry. Private Theodore Greycy, troop D, Tenth cavalry. Private Kelly Mayberry, troop I, Tenth cavalry. Private James Russell, troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser; serious. Private Schuler Whitney, First volunteer cavalry. Private Nathaniel M. Poe, troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Corporal J. M. Dean, troop E, First volunteer cavalry. Private J. N. Deal, troop D, First volunteer cavalry. Private C. L. Reed, troop F, First volunteer cavalry. Private R. Rhoads, First cavalry. Sergeant Thomas Ryan, troop K, Tenth cavalry. Private E. J. Albertson, troop F, First volunteer cavalry. Trumpeter I. F. Meagher, troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Private George Roland, troop G, First volunteer cavalry. Private F. A. Miller, troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private D. A. Waters, troop G, First cavalry. Private John Damatt, troop L, First volunteer cavalry. Captain James H. McClintock, First volunteer cavalry. Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, jr., First volunteer cavalry. Private T. W. Wiggins, troop B, First volunteer cavalry. Private Robert Z. Dailey, troop F, First volunteer cavalry. Private R. W. Reid, troop C, First volunteer cavalry. Private Galois, troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private Reilly, troop B, First cavalry. Missing. Private Merriam Camp, troop C, First volunteer cavalry. Lieutenant D. W. Bell, First volunteer cavalry. Trumpeter T. R. McDonald, First volunteer cavalry. Private N. H. Cochrane, First volunteer cavalry. Private Fred Chilcot, First volunteer cavalry. Private J. S. Miller, First volunteer cavalry. Private W. S. Sharp, First volunteer cavalry. Private J. E. Steadman, First volunteer cavalry. Private D. A. C. Dennis, First volunteer cavalry. Captain McCormick and Captain Luns of the First volunteer cavalry, who were reported yesterday as among the dead, were unharmed, as was also Colonel Wood, whom Adjutant Hall reported as mortally wounded.

The Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movements, as was shown by the careful preparations they had taken. The main body of the Spanish were on a hill, on the heavily wooded slope of which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills ran two roads, along which Colonel Roosevelt's men and

chief troops of the First and Tenth cavalry and a battery of howitzers advanced. At places there are gullies almost impassable. In these trails the light occurred. Nearly a mile separated Roosevelt's troops from the regulars and the Spanish were on both sides of the road. The fight was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry under General Young.

A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasima and in the morning the troops started off up the bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank, General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. Cubans announce the enemy.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located.

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One by one the Spaniards were killed. Never for an instant did they falter. Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front, and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap and only the unflinching courage of the men, in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran fall, prevented what might have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard, was the first to be hit, but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,000 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with a steady fire, and when we were within a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about fifteen men killed or wounded."

"In the second section one fragment belt was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt and none dangerously. Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and stretch the fire which had started in the steeper 'Seville,' which was a mass of broken wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

The sections contained Troops A, C, E, L, G and M, forming part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Fla. It is the Second United States Volunteer cavalry and was raised by Colonel Torrey, its commander, in the Rocky mountain region, including the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. Those soldiers killed and mortally injured are from the first named state.

The regiment had the misfortune to meet with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph Mo. Friday, and in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis Saturday one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by being suffocated and falling from the train first named state.

The fault of this accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and near the first section. The name of the engineer is Rawls. He was seen tonight, but was unable to talk. He received internal injuries that have caused several hemorrhages. He is completely overcome on account of the deplorable affair.

Not a horse was injured, although several of the stock cars were badly smashed.

TORREY'S MEN IN HARD LUCK

Five of Them Are Killed in a Wreck in Mississippi.

FOURTEEN OTHERS RECEIVE INJURIES

Unfortunate Men All Come from Near Laramie, Wyo., and Were on Their Way to Jacksonville—Colonel Torrey Slightly Injured.

TOPELO, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 2:40 this afternoon, in which four soldiers lost their lives and others received fatal injuries. Everything was done to relieve the wounded by the local physicians and citizens, who were soon upon the scene.

PRIVATE GIMMER, Troop L, WILLIE B. WALLACE, Troop C, SAM JOHNSON, Troop C. —GORDON, colored porter. CORNELIUS LENIHAN, Troop C. Fatally injured: Henry S. Mapes, Troop C, both legs cut off, punctured in abdomen. He is now in a dying condition. Injured: R. D. Staley, Troop C, elbow dislocated. E. Perkins, both hips jammed. Wallace Hodge, Troop G, ankle broken. George Gardner, Troop C, hip hurt. Rudolph Widmar, officers' mess cook, back struck. Hiram F. Davis, Troop C, ankle sprained. Henry Stelz, Troop C, leg broken. Will Grover, Troop C, leg bruised. Joseph Aaron, Troop C, back sprained. W. H. Robbins, Troop A, ankle dislocated. Arthur Evans, Troop E, hip dislocated. Joseph Wilkins, Troop A, slightly injured. —Schenck, Troop C, leg badly bruised. Colonel Torrey was in a state room of the sleeping car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped Colonel Torrey found himself out of control, the wreckage and although his feet were badly bruised he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several bruises about the head.

The wounded are receiving all possible attention. This afternoon Colonel Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders from Cheyenne, Wyo., reached this place via the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start on when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the train was reached and dashed into it.

TORREY'S NARROW ESCAPE. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper "Seville," containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried Troop C, from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats and other debris.

In the second section a baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt and none dangerously. Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and stretch the fire which had started in the steeper "Seville," which was a mass of broken wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

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HOBSON IS IN SANTIAGO. British Consul Ramsden Says the Lieutenant and His Men Are in Comfortable Quarters.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—To Correspondent, Halifax, Nova Scotia: "Hobson is in a spacious front room on the ground floor of the barracks, in which is a large window looking on the road. The food supplied him is good and not limited to regulation rations. Hobson is allowed wine, but some things are wanting in consequence of the blockade causing a dearth of many articles. Hobson has repeatedly expressed to me his satisfaction at the treatment accorded to him. Nobility, but his rules of service forbid. His men are in a room on the same floor, with a large door, in the upper part of which are iron bars, facing the barrack yard. The food is better than that given to the Spanish soldiers, but the dearth of supplies causes here very limited choice. I visit them frequently. RAMSDEN, British Consul.

HARVARD TAKES REINFORCEMENTS. Big Cruiser Leaves Newport News for Santiago de Cuba.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Santiago with the Ninth Massachusetts regiment and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Thousands of people gathered along the shore and gave vent to their patriotic ardor by continued cheering as the stately cruiser moved slowly down the stream. The cheers were answered with enthusiasm by the troops, who crowded the side of the vessel and caused it to list sharply on account of the unequal distribution of weight. The Ninth Massachusetts regiment is in command of Colonel Fred B. Hogan and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various times of day.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION. At the Grounds: 4 p. m., Fourth Regiment band in front of Government Building. 8 p. m., Exposition Chorus and Thomas' Orchestra at Auditorium.

Down Town: 9 a. m., American Institute of Homeopathy at Creighton Medical College. 11 a. m., Hahnemann Monument Association at G. W. Lininger's.

Second and Third battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan are commanded by Colonel J. P. Peterman. The repair ship Vulcan followed the Harvard to sea.

WORD COMES FROM MASSO

President of the Cuban Republic Sends Warm Greeting to the American People.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—George Parson of Collier's Weekly, from the seat of government of the Cuban republic, is the bearer of the following letter from President Maso: "I send an enthusiastic salute to the noble American people and to all the press for whom I feel and have such great gratitude and sympathy for the interest which the one and the other have shown and are showing for the Cubans who are so eagerly fighting for their independence. Residence of the government, Camaguey, June 7, 1898.

"BARTELOME MASO." A steep schooner just arrived from the coast of Puerto Principe, Cuba, bringing a committee from the Cuban government. The party is composed of Secretary of Foreign Relations Perez de la Torre, his secretary, Captain Perez, who were handed at Miami, and six others, who, with George Parson of Collier's Weekly, sailed to the port. They experienced bad weather for two days on their trip, which took them four days. After leaving Cuba they met several Spanish coast schooners, but were not troubled, only having been chased by a Spanish steamer which gave it up on account of shallow water.

General Marie Menocal, with a large army, is about to leave Camaguey, going east toward Santa Clara to co-operate with General Gomez in his plans against the Spaniards. The bulk of this army of invasion will be composed of cavalry under command of Colonel Loehue, one of the bravest and best cavalry officers in Cuba, in whom General Gomez has great trust for his military abilities. The Cuban army is in high spirits and anxiously awaiting supplies of ammunition.

LONDON, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The special dispatch from Port Said was the first intelligence of the arrival of Camara's fleet received in London. I took the copy to Ambassador Hay's house, but the ambassador was staying at Chiswood until Monday, a guest of the American minister, when the dispatch was telegraphed him. His secretary, Spencer Eddy, thanked me for this important information, which he said was the first received at the embassy.

The statement in the special from Port Said that the fleet will take coal there raises in the most direct way the vital question of coaling before reaching a neutral port. According to all authorities the fleet is only entitled to take coal which, with what is already aboard, is sufficient to enable it to steam to the nearest home port. The Suez canal convention in 1889, which has already been quoted in a former dispatch, expressly says that the fleet is not to be allowed to take coal in a neutral port at all while accompanied by the San Francisco and Colon, coal transports. I have taken steps to ensure that the question shall be put to First Lord of the Treasury Arthur Balfour in the Commons tomorrow respecting the legality of the action of the Port Said authorities in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal there. Unless experts in international law are all wrong it constitutes a clear breach of the neutrality laws.

CARLISTS WILL BE QUIET

Assure the Pope They Have No Present Intention of Attacking the Dynasty.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Standard's Rome dispatch says the pope, having been disquieted by accounts which reached the Vatican respecting the Carlist movement, one of the leaders was desired to come in strict incognito to Rome and was privately received by His Holiness with the result that the Vatican has received assurances that the Carlists have no present intention of attacking the reigning dynasty, but are resolved to combat the republicans should the course of events encourage that party to proclaim itself the reigning power in the state. The pope has lately written the queen regent advising her on no account to abdicate, which would give encouragement to the enemies of the dynasty.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says: "Minute directions have been forwarded the Austrian ambassador at Madrid regarding the personal safety of the queen regent. At the same time messages which are now pretty prominent in the movement in the Spanish capital are declared that the utmost respect everywhere is evinced for her majesty. The Daily Mail's Madrid dispatch says: 'The international situation in Spain is still nebulous. Everything depends on the event of the war. Few people believe the Americans will attack the coast of the peninsula, as they have no suitable vessels that can spare at this moment. To guard against this possibility orders have been issued to the authorities along the coast to watch the harbors and anchorages, to be prepared for the arrival of vessels which have forced the blockade.'"

The queen regent has sanctioned the various measures adopted by the Cortes. SPAIN ANTICIPATES AN ATTACK. Extinguishes Lights and Prepares Torpedoes for the Harbors.

MADRID, June 26.—In view of the American threat to send a fleet to the peninsula, the government deems it advisable to be prepared for eventualities. The lights at certain ports have been extinguished, torpedoes have been prepared and additional guards have been mounted. The government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which "have forced the blockade."

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CAMARA IS LOCATED

Spain's Reserve Squadron Steams Into the Harbor at Port Said.

ADMIRAL HAS TWELVE VESSELS WITH HIM

Battleship Pelayo and Armored Cruiser Carlos V Head the List.

NEARLY ALL IN DILAPIDATED CONDITION

Men Miserably Clad and Ill-Fed Are Kept on Board Transports.

WILL TAKE COAL FROM FRENCH LIGHTERS

Canal Authorities May Get Into Trouble in Allowing the Vessels to Coal While in a Neutral Port.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PORT SAID, Egypt, June 26.—2:30 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Spanish squadron has just entered the harbor here at the head of the Suez canal, steaming slowly. The fleet is composed of these vessels, which entered in the order named: Battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship; armored cruiser Empedrado Carlos V, the auxiliary cruiser Patriota (late of the Hamburg-American liner), Normannia, equipped with twelve guns and carrying stores and marines; the auxiliary cruiser Buenos Ayres (late of a Spanish transatlantic liner), equipped with ten guns and carrying stores and a few troops; the torpedo destroyer Audaz, the armed merchantman Isla de Panay, equipped with two guns and carrying stores and a few troops; the auxiliary cruiser R. pido (late of the Hamburg-American liner Columbia), equipped with twelve guns; the steamship Colon, unarmed and with no troops, looking like a store ship; the torpedo destroyer Porsperina, the torpedo boat destroyer Osguda, the transport Government carrying no guns, and the collier San Francisco.

Except the Carlos V, the Patriota, the Audaz and the Porsperina the whole fleet presents a forlorn appearance. All the other vessels show very foul bottoms and are in an extremely unclean, neglected condition. The soldiers, miserably clad and evidently ill fed and discontented, are confined on ship board. The fleet has arranged to coal this afternoon from lighters belonging to Cory Brothers, whose agents are the French firm of Savon & Bazin.

Question of Coal. LONDON, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The special dispatch from Port Said was the first intelligence of the arrival of Camara's fleet received in London. I took the copy to Ambassador Hay's house, but the ambassador was staying at Chiswood until Monday, a guest of the American minister, when the dispatch was telegraphed him. His secretary, Spencer Eddy, thanked me for this important information, which he said was the first received at the embassy.

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WILL NOT RETURN TO CADIZ. CADIZ, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—(via Gibraltar.)—I have it on high naval authority confirming a previous dispatch that the Camara fleet is not expected to return here. The only war ships remaining here now are the Victoria, Alfonso XIII and an antiquated gunboat. The authorities here spread the report that the fleet took 8,000 soldiers, full equipped, but the real number is believed to be only 2,000. The fortifications are now about completed and the new heavy caliber guns are just mounted. The artillery practice has been proceeding from the entrance of the forts the last few days, but the public is vigorously excluded from the fortifications and placed where the marksmanship could be judged. Reports published of the preparation of a second reserve squadron excite melancholy amusement here. The majority of the ships mentioned will not be ready for two months. The others will take even six. Espionage on suspected foreign correspondents here is becoming intolerable, as both the authorities and the masses bitterly resent the publication of all unmeasured information.

LONDON, June 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily News' Gibraltar dispatch says: "A third squadron, it is reported, is to leave Cadiz on the 15th proximo. The ships there include the Victoria, built in 1865, fit for coast defense only; Alfonso XII, which will not be ready for a long time, and then will be unable to do more than twelve knots; the Havel, which has just received a few Armstrong guns and should be efficient. After testing it ran out to pick it up near Siboney for direct contact with army headquarters. Shortly after the departure of the Adria from Guantanamo McCalla went ashore, ordering the cable disconnected immediately and the ends thrown out on shore. Stationing a marine guard, he ordered him to shoot the first man that touched the cable without his orders. It is reported this step was taken because the French operator at Guantanamo began exchanging compliments with the gossiping operator at Santiago. Colonel Allen left on the Adria, leaving Lieutenant Wood to send press dispatches. McCalla is also on shore.

BOB EVANS STORY IS A FAKE. Sensational Story of His Being Killed is Denounced by the Authorities at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The story printed by an English newspaper of the killing of Captain Bob Evans and some of his men in the coming tower of the Iowa by a shell of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is pronounced by the Navy department to be a cruel canard. No word has been received from Sampson today and with a cable line near him it is not imagined for a moment that he would fall to report immediately an occurrence of such gravity.

APPEAL DIRECTLY TO AMERICA. This is the Advice of a Leading Spanish Newspaper.

MADRID, June 26.—An impartial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America, perceiving that the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention." The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers,

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Yesterday the exposition opened its gates for the fourth time on Sunday. If it was noted, the wisdom of the management again received strong endorsement, for the grounds were again peopled with a decorous throng.

The last two days have thoroughly emphasized the fact that as far as the purely local attendance is concerned the exposition is becoming an evening show. Unless some exceptional feature inspires more than ordinary interest, comparatively few Omaha people come out before late in the afternoon and a large proportion of them wait until after 6 o'clock before they begin the trip to the grounds.

Manager Kimball of the Musical department of the exposition announces that the Fourth Regiment band of Sioux City will perform at the exposition grounds at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The band is under the leadership of M. E. Reed, who gives this as the program for today:

- MARCH-AMERICAN REPUBLIC... Thele...
MARCH-STAR AND STRIPES FOREVER... Sousa...
MARCH-SONG OF HEARTS AND FLOWERS... Meyer...

Notes of the Exposition. The official statement shows that there were 4,878 paid admissions Saturday. A blackboard has been placed at the right of the entrance to the Service building on the grounds for the purpose of each day of the month will be posted.

Complaint of Concessionaires. This fact is thoroughly appreciated by the concessionists who profit by the big evening crowds. As a result there is a general protest against the closing of the gates at 11 o'clock and in excluding all visitors from the grounds half an hour later.

DELAY IN GETTING ASHORE. Disembarkment of Troops Accomplished with Great Difficulty in Some Localities.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, June 27, a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Vixen and Gloucester, carrying 300 Cubans, attempted a landing at Sigua, six miles east of Biaguiri yesterday and the first boat was swamped by the surf, the men swimming ashore. Recognizing the impossibility of a safe landing, the steamers withdrew a few miles eastward and accomplished the undertaking. Several hundred Spaniards retreated after a short fight and endeavored to surround the first boat's crew. The main body